

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations:
T.T. London 84.
On Demand 84. 1/2d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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August 29, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 80
Humidity 90 65

August 29, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 3 p.m. 87
Humidity 91 63

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.74

7736 日二月七

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1917.

三月九廿九日英港人

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLES IN THE WEST.

Splendid Thrust by French Troops.

London, August 28.

Correspondents describe Beaumont village as a veritable fortress. To the south-east the ground is wooded, and behind lies the wooded hill of Wavrille, which is the last commanding position on the heights. The assault began at daybreak. Both wings rapidly reached their objectives, namely the Beaumont high road and Chambre-de-les road as far as Chaume wood. Machine guns on the north border of Fosse wood stopped the centre temporarily, but, by noon, the whole of the Beaumont woods were captured. The ground gained is three-quarters of a mile in depth. The special significance of the success is that it was achieved when the French might have been expected to be fully occupied in consolidating the new ground.

The New British Thrust.

London, August 28.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—As the result of our attack yesterday, we advanced our line, after heavy fighting, on a front of two thousand yards astride the St. Julian-Poelcapelle Road and established ourselves in further portions of the German third system. The enemy twice attacked without result. At Inverness Copse, we secured prisoners.

German Account of British Attacks.

London, August 28.

A German wireless official message states:—A strong English attack on the Ypres-Menin Road broke down heavily. The English also attacked between Langemarck and the Bouler Ypres Railway, using numerous tanks and low-flying aeroplanes. The attack was without result, except for a small indent made north-east of Frenzenberg.

JAPANESE TROOPS.

Not to be Sent to Russia Front.

London, August 28.

Groundless reports have been circulating in Paris to the effect that Japanese troops will soon arrive on the Russian Front. It is believed that these are of enemy origin. It is difficult to see their object, but it is apparently hoped that by arousing a certain amount of disappointment, when it is discovered that they are untrue, to create talk and discussion in Allied countries regarding the part which each is playing in the war, and possibly ultimately to create discussion on the subject.

U. S. EXPORT RESTRICTIONS EXTENDED.

London, August 28.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, President Wilson has issued a Proclamation forbidding the shipment of any goods to Europe for neutrals except under licence, and also extending the lists of goods for which licence is required for shipment to the Allies and extra-European neutrals, these goods to include cotton, meats, sugar and most of America's other exports. President Wilson emphasises his determination that the enemy shall not benefit directly or indirectly by American products.

CANADA'S VALUABLE HELP.

London, August 28.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa, in the House of Commons, Sir William White, Minister of Finance, announced that, owing to the increased British output of munitions, the Canadian production of certain kinds had been discontinued and others diminished. Canada had advanced seven millions sterling to the Imperial Government in July and the same in August, and would advance five millions monthly until December. They had also advanced, in addition, a million in August for the purchase of cheese, two millions for the purchase of hay, oats and flour. Meanwhile the Imperial Government was financing the Canadian war expenditure overseas.

TRIAL OF GENERAL SUKHOVINLOFF.

Some Startling Allegations.

London, August 28.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that at the trial of General Sukhovinloff, General Ivanoff, the ex-Commander of the South Western Front, declared that under General Sukhovinloff's regime military secrets were communicated direct to Berlin and Vienna from Petrograd via Warsaw. General Veltshko, the Deputy Director of Engineers, said that among General Sukhovinloff's extraordinary acts was the destruction of Russia's best fortresses. Experts who, like himself, protested were dismissed. The ex-Tsar saw everything through General Sukhovinloff's spectacles.

HISTORIC RUSSIAN MUSEUM PILLAGED.

London, August 28.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that burglars have pillaged the historic museum of the ex-Grand Duke Michael Nikolaevich, and carried off works of art valued at five million rubles.

Later.

There have been no arrests.

INTERESTING MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

London, August 28.

The Duke of Westminster has been appointed Second in Command of the Tank Battalion.

GERMAN FOREIGN UNDER SECRETARY'S LEAVE.

London, August 28.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Kolnische Zeitung* says that Herr Von Stumm, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has been granted leave, for reasons of health. It is uncertain whether he will resume office. Baron Borashaw is his substitute.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN DRIVE.

Further Progress Reported.

London, August 28.

A wireless Italian official message states:—We are continuing our progress on the Bainsizza Plateau. Our troops are in close contact with the enemy. Local attacks gave us further positions.

A Candid Admission.

London, August 28.

A wireless Austrian official message, dated August 26, states:—We evacuated Monte Sinto without fight on the night of August 24.

British Congratulations.

London, August 28.

The Press Bureau announces that His Majesty the King has congratulated the King of Italy on the splendid achievements of the past week, which have inflicted a heavy blow on the enemy and will have a far-reaching effect on the course of the war. He was happy that British guns and monitors were able to contribute to the success.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

London, August 28.

Interruption of cables to the Continent, owing to a storm, and the unusual activity of the German censorship, make any appreciation of the situation in Germany doubly difficult. It is announced that the first business to be referred to the Chancellor's new-fangled "Free Commission" will be the reply to the Pope's Note. Apparently the Government's draft will be submitted to the Commission for consideration and amendment, and experience will alone show how the seven members of the Reichstag and the seven Federal Councillors will work together. The former will probably have small say against the Councillors, who are all men of weight and importance. The whole scheme is regarded as a makeshift, giving a show of parliamentarisation of the Government with little substance, but it has succeeded in momentarily appeasing the claims of the Reichstag.

GREAT SPEECH BY GENERAL KORNILOFF.

How the Army is Disorganised.

London, August 28.

A feature of the great Conference at Moscow was a most remarkable speech by the Generalissimo (General Korniloff) emphasising the disorganisation of the Russian Army and outlining remedial measures. General Korniloff declared that the death penalty was only a small part of what was necessary. He mentioned thereon that in August some soldiers who killed officers ceased their outrages only when they were threatened with shooting; also that a regiment of the Siberian Rifles which had abandoned the Riga Front, only returned to duty when its extermination was ordered. We are implacably fighting anarchy in the Army. The situation at the front is so bad that we have lost the whole of Galicia, the whole of Bukhovina, and all the fruits of our recent victories. The enemy has crossed our frontier at several points and is threatening our fertile southern provinces. He is endeavouring to destroy the Romanian Army and is knocking at the gates of Riga. If the Army does not help us and hold the shore of the Gulf of Riga, the road to Petrograd will be opened wide. General Korniloff emphasised that the disorganisation of the Army was due to the acts of people who were completely ignorant of military affairs. He urged the immediate adoption of remedial measures, including the strengthening of the authority of the non-commissioned officers, the improvement of officers' pay, and the forbidding of regimental committees to participate in a decision on military operations or in the appointment of leaders. Similar measures must be applied at the rear. The condition of the railways was such that by November the Army would not receive any supplies on the South-West Front and at present it was nearly famished. The output of guns and shells had fallen by sixty per cent, and the output of aeroplanes by eighty per cent, as compared with the period between October, 1916, and January, 1917. He concluded by saying that he believed that the genius and reason of the Russians would save the country and that the ancient glory of the Army would be restored.

The speech was greeted by prolonged cheers from everywhere, except the Extreme Left.

SOCIALISTS AND PEACE.

Inter-Allied Conference in London.

London, August 28.

The Inter-Allied Labour and Socialist Conference sat in London privately to consider the future attitude towards the war and peace. An authorised statement says that Mr. Arthur Henderson, the ex-Cabinet Member, who presided, welcomed the representatives, including the South African Labour leader, Colonel Creswell. Mr. Henderson acknowledged statements from the Australian and South African Labour Societies. He declared that the main issues of the war were so fundamental, far-reaching and vital to the future of the human race as to demand a dispassionate consideration by both the majority and the minority of the Conference. No satisfactory results could be achieved by an attempt on the part of the majority to out-vote the minority. The Conference should endeavour to agree on a basis of war aims. The Conference adjourned until to-morrow.

RUSSIAN TROOPS TURN TAIL.

London, August 28.

A Russian official wireless message states:—The enemy adopted the offensive from Ossenovitz against Novovoritz. Our infantry near Borys did not wait for the attack, but, leaving the trenches, retired to the east. The reserves also scattered and the Austrians occupied positions.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE FALLING ROUBLE.

London, August 28.

The rouble reached its lowest exchange value in London to-day, namely, 250 for £10, compared with 24½ nominally.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS' PENSIONS.

London, August 28.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa says that the Government has announced an increase in soldiers' pensions on a per cent. basis from April, in consideration of the increased cost of living in Canada.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN OFFENSIVE.

German Efforts Weakened.

London, Aug. 28.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters mentions that the outstanding feature of the recent fighting was the inability of the Germans to resist or counter-attack in adequate strength. On the right of the Meuse the enemy front is barely two miles in advance of the line whence they started their staggering rush to Verdun in February last year.

The Gallant Canadians.

Ottawa, Aug. 28.

Replying to the Colonial Secretary's congratulations on the splendid work of the gallant Canadian troops the Duke of Devonshire, Governor General, has cabled:—Please accept on behalf of the Government and people of Canada their most grateful thanks for your telegram which is deeply appreciated throughout the Dominion. We are proud of the part Canada has been privileged to take alongside our gallant Allies and fellow subjects from all parts of the Empire. I assure you we shall continue to make our best efforts till complete and final victory.

DISORDERLY AUSTRIAN RETREAT.

London, Aug. 28.

Italian correspondents state that the enemy is endeavouring to bar the way to Chiapovono Valley which has been reached and passed at various points. Aeroplanes are intensifying the disorder of the retreat by swooping low and bombing and machine-gunning the roads which are crowded with horses and infantry and guns. Mr. Percival Gibbon, reports that troops assaulted Monte Santo, after intense artillery fire at seven in the morning from three directions, namely northwards along the high saddle connecting Santo with Vodice summit, frontal up the steep face overhanging Isonzo and southwards from the low saddle named Dol. By ten o'clock the frontal attackers reached the summit and planted the tricolour. It is pointed out that the Austrians are desperately throwing in reserves in order to stop the advance to Bainsizza Plateau. Probably they are endeavouring to cover the withdrawal of guns and troops north-east of Gorizia. The monitors engaged in the bombardment of Trieste on the 19th included four under the British flag using fifteen-inch shells with a range of 16 miles.

GERMAN "REFORM" PLEASES NOBODY.

London, Aug. 28.

The Free Commission of the Reichstag has received scant courtesy. The re-actionaries fear it as a step towards democratisation while the Reformers regard it as a sop thrown to them. The Minority Socialists refuse to recognise its existence, their leader Herr Ledebur describing it as a political hocus-pocus.

The "Cologne Gazette" wants cabbages and coal rather than Committees, which merely talk and do nothing practical.

INTER-ALLIED SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

London, Aug. 28.

The Inter-Allied Socialist Labour Conference meets in London to-morrow under the presidency of the ex-Cabinet Minister Mr. Henderson. Two-thirds of the delegates are British, a great majority of whom are pacifists. One is a South African and the French delegates include the Minister M. Abel Thomas. There is little prospect of any unanimity of views.

BELGIANS AND THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

London, Aug. 28.

The Germans have been pressing the Belgian Socialists to attend the Stockholm Conference and have permitted a meeting to decide the question which was attended by 100, who resolved as a protest against German cruelty that they would not participate even if the British and French delegations went.

AMERICAN HELP FOR RUSSIA.

Washington, Aug. 28.

Favourably impressed with the Russian Provisional Government's attitude as reflected in M. Kerensky's speech, President Wilson has cabled to the Moscow Conference giving assurance of the United States' willingness to extend every material and moral assistance to Russia in the promotion of the common cause in which Russia and the United States are united.

NEW TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.

London, Aug. 28.

A transportation service has been created to handle the vast Red Cross supplies going to the Allies. Steamship companies of the Allied Governments have given free much of the necessary cargo space.

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.74

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."
SILVER MARKET.

London, Aug. 27.
Silver is quoted at 45½ per cent.
The market is firm, with buyers.

AUSTRIAN GUARDS IN PEKING.

Not Yet Disarmed—Why?

One week has passed, says a recent issue of the *Shun Tien Shih Pao*, since China's declaration of war upon Germany and Austria-Hungary, but the Austrian Minister has not yet allowed his legation guards to be disarmed. As the Legation Quarter is not within Chinese jurisdiction, the Chinese Government has requested the Allied Ministers to devise means for disarming the Austrian guards.

As the Legation Quarter is beyond the control of the Chinese Government and the Austrian guards staying in the Legation Quarter refuse to be disarmed, the *Shun Tien Shih Pao* states that the Allied Ministers should hasten to solve the problem. Up to the present, they have not commenced to consider the matter. The same paper expresses the hope that the question will be solved as early as possible.

According to the Japanese News Agency, the day before yesterday, the Netherlands Minister and the Allied Ministers decided to disarm the Austrian Legation guards and send them to the Western Hills for internment. But these guards refused to proceed to the internment camp without an order of their government, and accordingly it was decided that they should go yesterday. But somehow these guards refused to proceed to the Western Hills even yesterday on account of interferences of the Netherlands Minister, it is said. The same agency reports that the French Minister was indignant at this dilly-dallying way of disposing of the Austrian guards.

It has been announced that on the 23rd instant all the foreign Ministers in Peking will hold a meeting to discuss German and Austrian affairs.

£2,000 a Year Income-Tax.

A farrier, Citizen Links, of Golden-lane, E.C., who was fined £10 at Old-street recently for failing to keep a list of his male employees of military age, was said by his counsel to have lived in London thirty years and paid £2,000 a year income-tax.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Frawley Company.—Presentation of "The Outcast" at the Theatre Royal; 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre

NOTICES.

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all night coughing and gasping for
breath when a SIMPLE dose ofNOBB'S ASTHMA CURE
will give you certain, prompt relief and
ensure a good night's rest? This, the
only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered
and inferred for many years, will, if taken
when necessary, effect a radical cure of
this enthralling incurable malady.Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON
& CO. LTD. and all Chemist and Patent
Medicine Vendors.

"Price: \$2.50 per bottle.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.PORTLAND CEMENT.
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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

Mr. E. H. PARKER, Chinese graduate
of the University of Michigan, has been a teacher
in Chinese schools and universities in
the Colony for ten years.He has had a good deal of training in
Chinese examinations, and is possessed
of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher.
He is also a good knowledge of Mandarin
and Cantonese.Those who intend learning the Chinese
language are requested to call on
Mr. E. H. PARKER, office of direct to No.
100 Wellington House, First Floor.MEE CHEUNG
PHOTOGRAPHER.

Ice House Street. Telephone 1013.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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BIRTHS.

DUBOIS.—On August 23, at No. 37, Avenue Dubai, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Abel Dubois, a son.

JACKSON.—On August 22, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, the wife of Cecil D. Jackson, a son.

DEATH.

POLLARD.—Killed in action in France, on June 26, Herbert Edward Pollard, R.E., A.M.I.C.E., aged 33 years, late Engineering Assistant P. W. D., Shanghai.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1917.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

In the discussions which have taken place regarding the exact character of the Chinese system of domestic service, one point that has not been mentioned is the encouragement which the system gives to the kidnapping of children. So long as children can be sold for good sums of money, so long will they be stolen for the sake of the proceeds of the selling. That is one reason why some action should be taken to cope with a practice which, from whatever viewpoint it is regarded, is open to the most serious objections. It has been argued that the term "slavery" cannot be applied to the system because the bond-servants are, in common with everyone else, subject to British laws and can obtain their freedom if they so desire. But we wonder how many, if any, of them know that fact. Taken away from their parents when they are of very tender years, they are sold into service, and, in many instances, are never permitted to leave the household in which they enter, except, perhaps, when they are again sold into marriage—or something worse.

In commenting on this subject, we notice that our evening contemporary, in a rather lukewarm defence of this system of bondage, talks about slavery being a relative term. No doubt it is, but there comes a point when personal service ceases to be mere employment, when, indeed, it is sheer slavery—and that point is most certainly reached when the servant is sold to the employer for hard cash and becomes the employer's absolute property, the latter retaining the right to resell the servant whenever he or she desires so to do. Our contemporary says that this Chinese system is no more related to the idea of forced labour under the lash than is the British apprenticeship system. For ourselves, we take a directly contrary view. Under the British apprenticeship system, a lad is, by his father, placed under training of some kind, and he merely remains at the work for a specified number of years, his personal freedom in life being in no wise restricted. In the case of the Chinese bond servant, however, freedom is absolutely taken away and, both in regard to the child's service and subsequent movements, its own opinions or inclinations are in no way consulted. If that is not slavery in essence, we do not understand the term. The servants are not literally forced to labour under the lash, it is true, but they are absolute serfs, with no freedom of their own, and many a Court case in Hongkong has revealed the fact that they are often subjected to the most revolting forms of cruelty at the hands of their heartless mistresses. A good deal of this is, by the nature of things hidden, but when we hear of cases in which these poor girls are mercilessly beaten, their bodies burnt with matches, and heavy articles chained on to their backs while they are in solitary confinement, we get some idea of the state of affairs that exists.

What is needed, for the vindication of British ideals of justice and liberty, is that some step shall be taken to rid the Colony once and for all of this abominable system. It has no rightful place in British territory. There may be—there doubtless are—many cases in which the system operates to the benefit of the children affected, but there are far too many instances in which the reverse is the truth. Besides, it is totally indefensible fundamentally. The authorities might do worse than to investigate the whole question, ascertain how many of these slave-girls there are in the Colony, intimate to their employers that wages must be paid and some measure of freedom granted if the services of these girls are to be retained, and inform the latter that they are free to seek employment elsewhere if they are not satisfied where they are. At any rate, whatever the remedy, some radical alteration in the present system is urgently called for, and there can be no better time for dealing with the problem than the present, when Liberty and Freedom are the watchwords of British policy.

The Typhoon Refuge.

The enquiry which was held yesterday into the collision which occurred in the Mongkok typhoon refuge during the recent gale raises the question whether or not the huge sum of money spent upon this undertaking will ever be justified. Apart altogether from the facts in this particular instance, the opinion was freely expressed during the construction of the refuge, as it has been since, that the shelter, by reason of its size and location, would be practically useless in case the Colony were visited by a real typhoon. Since its completion it has never been tested in this respect, but the fact that during the recent blow, many of the cargo boats and launches sheltering in it suffered heavy damage, would appear to lend some justification to this view. We have heard it said by those who should be qualified to express an opinion that boats might almost as well be in the open harbour as in the big expanse of water enclosed by the breakwater. It has been said, too, that the breakwater walls are not nearly high enough. These are serious allegations, but they are in practically everybody's mouth. This refuge cost to be added to the list of glasses received for forwarding to the Manager of the Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund. The total now stands: One stand telescope, 21 hand telescopes, 64 binoculars; donations of \$150.

A Disgrace.

We feel sure that the facts revealed in a correspondent's letter to the *Telegraph* yesterday, regarding the pay of the troops in Hongkong, will awaken in the hearts of all who read it a desire that something should be done, and done speedily, to remedy what is an absolutely intolerable state of affairs. We are told that the Tommies here draw the princely stipend of a dollar a week, out of which they have to pay for cleaning gear and loss of kit, while it admitted to hospital suffering from a complaint which is "non-climatic," they have to contribute no less than seventeen pence a day out of their scanty pay. When it is remembered that many of these men were earning good money at home before joining up, it will be realised that the hardships which they are now suffering in a strange land are all the more keenly felt. Indeed, the conditions revealed are a disgrace to British military management. For white men ever to be expected to live in the Colony under the circumstances outlined by our correspondent is almost enough to warrant the idea that they are dumped down in this far-off spot and thought no more of by the Imperial authorities than if they never existed. Even in ordinary times, their lot is bad enough; at present, with the dollar ever soaring upwards, it is near to the point of being unbearable. Why some definite remedial action has not been taken long since is a puzzle which we do not pretend to be able to solve. The only hope of something being done now is that Mr. Lloyd George will pay heed to the latest appeal which has been addressed to him on the subject. Both the military and civil authorities here should back up that appeal with all the power at their command.

The Italians Triumphant.

"The enemy is in full retreat." Such is part of the splendid message conveyed from Italian Headquarters, in recording the progress made by our Allies in overcoming the many obstacles that have been confronting them. With steadfastness, determination and every evidence of brilliant strategy, our gallant Allies have of late been more than holding their own with the Austrians, and now, as stated, the welcome news comes that the Italians have the enemy in full retreat, and that they are in possession of most of the plateau of Brainsizza, between Tolmino and Monte Santo, which, it appears, the Austrians had transformed into the most formidable entrenched camp, "with several lines bristling with guns." This is but one of the many glimpses into the powerful forces with which the Italians have had to contend and which, it is now more certain than ever, are going to defeat. With

the Italian's triumph, the Austrians have been more than holding their own with the Austrians, and now, as stated, the welcome news comes that the Italians have the enemy in full retreat, and that they are in possession of most of the plateau of Brainsizza, between Tolmino and Monte Santo, which, it appears, the Austrians had transformed into the most formidable entrenched camp, "with several lines bristling with guns." This is but one of the many glimpses into the powerful forces with which the Italians have had to contend and which, it is now more certain than ever, are going to defeat. With

DAY BY DAY.

SIXES THOU ART NOT SURE OF
MINUTE, THROW NOT AWAY
AN HOUR.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the death of John Bunyan (1688).

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand today was 3s. 01/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Free of Plague.

The Netherlands Indian Government has declared Hongkong free of plague.

Band Night.

The band of the R.C. China is to play at the Palace Hotel, Kowloon, from 7.30 to 11.30 to-night.

Council Meeting.

The Legislative Council meets on Friday afternoon, when the Military Service Bill will again come up for consideration.

Field Glass Fund.

One pair of binoculars from Mr. A. H. Skelton, of Meers' Line, Crawford & Co., is now to be added to the list of glasses received for forwarding to the Manager of the Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund. The total now stands:

One stand telescope, 21 hand telescopes, 64 binoculars; donations of \$150.

Used to Bribery.

A Chinese trader, who said he had only just come down from the country and did not know the laws, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with causing an obstruction and also with offering a bribe of \$1 to an Indian constable. He said that if he had known it had been wrong to offer the money he would not have done so. His Worship imposed a fine of \$1 for the obstruction and a fine of \$50 for the attempted bribery.

Opium Case.

A Chinese preventive officer on duty on the Praya yesterday became suspicious of a sampan, in which a Chinese passenger was seated, and he succeeded in getting aboard, when he found the passenger possessing two and a-half tails of opium. When

charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, the man said that he had brought the drug from Saigon. A fine of \$200, or three months' hard labour, was imposed.

Dock Theft.

There were two cases of theft from the Taikoo Dockyard before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning. In the first case, a man was found leaving with a hamper head tied round his leg. He was sentenced to a month's hard labour and four hours' stocks. The second concerned a quantity of small brass piping which a man was trying to smuggle out concealed in a large straw hat. He, too, was sentenced to one month's hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Military Outing.

The Services Entertainment Fund enabled the European Staff of the H.K.S.B.R.G.A. to enjoy a most pleasant outing to Macao on the 28th inst. Thanks to the arrangements made by the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., and favoured by

the Italiens' triumph, the Austrians had been more than holding their own with the Austrians, and now, as stated, the welcome news comes that the Italiens have the enemy in full retreat, and that they are in possession of most of the plateau of Brainsizza, between Tolmino and Monte Santo, which, it appears, the Austrians had transformed into the most formidable entrenched camp, "with several lines bristling with guns." This is but one of the many glimpses into the powerful forces with which the Italians have had to contend and which, it is now more certain than ever, are going to defeat. With

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THE OUTCAST.

The Frawley Company at
the Theatre Royal.

Stolen Bottles.

Missing from Messrs. A. S. Watson's.

To-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

With little comment Parliament, by sweeping away the pauper disqualification of voters, has made an enormous breach with a past into which men still living were born. Farmers and manufacturers used to refuse to engage labour except through the parish. Parish relief was part of the rascally wages paid. A man with a little money was refused employment until his reserve was exhausted, so that he could be starved into taking pauper relief and pauper pay. We were largely a pauper nation, with independence and industry practically extinct among the visitors of Waterloo and their sons.

Greece's Food Minister has a name of seemingly ill-omen, Euphrat, for it is used to denote over to signify a quack. But in truth it is of happy omen, for the empiric was one who, discarding books and accepted theories, formed his opinion, as the name suggests, from personal experience. As Greece, too, has her profiteers, and as the difficulties of distribution seem as great there as here, it may be hoped that her new Food Controller will be true to his name, and be guided by experience, for while the Minister theories, the profiteer continues to profit.

Lord Newton, who headed the British Commission which recently discussed the affairs of prisoners of war with the Germans at The Hague, knows something of the misery of captivity, for he was once the prisoner of Turkish brigands. An antagonist in the House of Commons, of which he was a member at the time, quietly remarked. "When they've kept him two days, they'll pay to get rid of him." If he could but communicate the secret of the art to our captive Tommies! His family is an old one, and has seen history made. His grandfather watched the Battle of Waterloo, thought we were beaten, and kept his horses harnessed ready to fly.

How do our men returning from France secure funds? Without claiming credit, the War Office contrives the matter excellently. Men who come home with French money may get it exchanged without commission at the terminus to which their train takes them, or they can effect a deal at a post office. Highly-paid men on special work at the Front reach home with fat cheques; others have simply the entries in their pay-books. We hear nothing of the system, but it is immense and admirable, and at a single point as much as £10,000 is paid over daily for its French equivalent.

Already, through German intrigues, Raemakers has been charged in the Dutch courts with endangering the neutrality of Holland, and he has been acquitted. His life has been continually threatened. The *Cologne Gazette* has announced that:—"After the war Germany will settle accounts with Holland, and for each column, for each cartoon of Raemakers, she will demand payment with the interest that is due to her." A price has been put upon his head by the Prussian military authorities. But meanwhile Raemakers draws on. His magnificent draughtsmanship flashes away, leaving gasping those who look on good drawing as a sign of academic old-maidism. With a few strokes of charcoal he paints a war. With a dash of red and a few lines he depicts the mingled glory and irony of Russia's revolution.

A Novel Plea.

At Sheffield, Richard Hawkins, chairman of the local no-conscription branch, was charged with being an absconter. He traced his ancestry back to 1517, when one of his progenitors was made a Freeman of York, and claimed that this was hereditary, and that one of the advantages was that he, as a descendant, could not be pressed into the King's service. The Frawley Company will repeat the performance again to-night.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

Facts and Super-Facts on the Western Front.

If the German public exercises any intelligence, it must be sorely puzzled by the talk of the German press since the battle of Arras began on April 9th. The way in which the military critics now contradict themselves and each other; the perpetual claims of victory coupled with assertions that the battle is not over and may not be over for a long time; the attribution to the Allies of absurd plans in order that it may be proclaimed that those plans have failed, while all the time no two writers give the same version of the "plans" of which they know so much; one would imagine that all this would make even Germans start thinking: We are told as a fact, and we shall give the evidence presently, that some Germans have started thinking. We are not going to analyse these articles, of which a large number lie before us as we write; they are not worth it. But it is worth asking why not only the German press but some of the German official reports are now so steeped in this tone of theatrical exaggeration. The answer is a simple one; it arises from the fact that the moral of the German people is not all it should be, and that a growing number no longer credit their own reports or their press.

Major Eddies, of the Frankfurter Zeitung, gave the whole thing away in an article on April 22nd. How it passed the Censor is a mystery. He spoke of the increasing frequency with which critics would "dash up platitudes in fine language and coin new words unknown to the military vocabulary" (he probably refers to "elastic retirement"). "That they might appear fine to the layman and thus conceal their real worthlessness. . . . Tactics and strategy have nothing to do with the blustering of the feuilletonist." Then he went on to say "We have no sure foundation to go upon, and we are not allowed to say what we think instead of what may be said." (italics ours). These last words are the key of the whole matter. Writers in the German press are not allowed to say what they think. The best of the German critics, Herr Gadke, has tried once or twice lately to write of realities, and been promptly called to heel. Ludener himself is the most "blustering feuilletonist" of them all; witness his famous official report of April 24th, of which the hysterical tone made such an impression on neutral countries, with its modest statement that "England's might has suffered a heavy and sanguinary defeat through the foresight of General Headquarters," i.e. himself. The whole thing is being done to produce an effect on Germans at home, to try once again the effect of massed repetition on public moral; but it is not as successful as it used to be. We attach little value to any German statement nowadays; but it is a sound legal maxim that a man giving evidence against his own interests is generally worthy of credit, and there is plenty of such evidence available. Major Moret, now of the Deutsches Tageblatt, had already before April 9th been talking about the disbelief of Germans at home in their own reports. On April 12th he wrote that the battle of Arras had perturbed those who read the enemy reports with greater care than the German. On the 17th "There are alas! in Germany still many people who do not yet have absolute confidence in the genius of the High Command. These persons....by their lack of self-confidence damage the Fatherland." On the 24th: "The only peculiar thing is that this make-believe (The Allied reports) is also affecting German nerves. Flabby people at home, who have sunk into their doings, are mesmerized by the number of prisoners claimed. If such doubters and 'patients' are shown our well-considered estimates of the enemies' losses in men, they are arrogant enough to say that these estimates are arbitrary." (As Mairi has explained elsewhere that these 'estimates' are just

HARDEN'S SUPPRESSED PAPER.

Explanation of Reason of German Government's Action.

Amsterdam, July 7. — Die Zukunft of Berlin, Maximilian Harden's publication, which has again been suppressed, informed its subscribers that the action was taken in consequence of its issue of June 30. This number criticized the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung's statement on the Grimm-Hoffmann affair, which resulted in the resignation of Dr. Hoffmann as a Swiss Federal Councillor, and the expulsion of Robert Grimm, the Swiss international Socialist, from Russia after the exposure of the recent abortive peace movement. Die Zukunft ridiculed the newspaper's humanitarian pose and said early peace was only possible by Germany crushing her enemies or joining her efforts to those of the majority in the world.

"It is only this second miracle that is obtainable, by human strength," Die Zukunft pointed out, and says further that the arms of Germany's enemies are the right of nations to self-government, honest and merely specious diminution of armaments, an arbitration court to decide who is guilty of starting them, a bond of nations to carry out the court's decision, and the creation of a situation which would remove the will of one mortal, and place it in the hands of the community.

"It," continued Die Zukunft, "Germany sees celestial signs shining over these aims, then peace is attainable to-morrow, but if a situation for which millions of people have yearned, appears ignominious to her, she must continue to fight until one group conquers and the other sinks down."

Sir George Alexander. Sir George Alexander has been compelled to cancel all engagements owing to indisposition. His doctor has ordered him complete rest for three months.

guesses based in analogy, the "patriots" may be excused their incredulity). On April 15th the Kreuzzeitung published a frantic appeal to the German people to "keep its nerve". On April 17th the Deutsche Kurier contemplated the possibility of their not "holding out" through "weakness of nerve". On April 28th, Morath was much perturbed by the strikes in Germany, and wrote "If the whole rigors of German martial law is really to be used, we must regret it." Everyone knows how it was used on May 1st. On May 3rd he wrote of the "bombastic" German reports subsequent to the one of April 24th, to which we have referred. "We ought to expect that neutrals will see in the tone the importance of events, for we have held out victoriously in the west. But they do not think logically. . . . They are discovering that the tone is a sign of weakness." On May 5th the Hamburger Nachrichten came out with the statement that there are people in Germany "who doubt the trustworthiness of the German official publications about the air fighting. . . . Many good patriots are disturbed by the great difference in the number of machines reported by the Germans to have been shot down and the machines stated by the enemies to have been lost." And well they may be; we shall come to this in a subsequent article.

This is considerable body of admissions as to some movement of opinion in Germany. How much the German authorities dread this may be seen in the daily talk about the submarines in which every form of exaggerated appeal to the German people is worked to death. We remember that Britain was to sue for peace in three months, i.e. early in May; though we are glad to know that we are now given an extension of time for "a few months longer."

Killed on His First Day. Jack Berdichefsky, a lift boy, aged seventeen, was found jammed between an archway and the floor of the lift in the factory where he had started work that day.

Fatal Affray at Bradford. At Bradford, Isiah Gill, steel worker, was remanded, charged with unlawfully wounding another workman, William Smith, at Barrett's forge. It was said that during an affray on Friday night accused struck Smith on the head with an iron bar. Smith died in hospital.

WAR BREAD.

Its Effect on Health.

Medical men, and especially medical officers of health, are directing their attention to the probable effect of war bread on the general health of the people, says the Daily Telegraph. In different parts of the country there is a prevalence of unusual abdominal trouble and of skin disorders of various kinds which may not be unassociated with the bread now consumed. Certainly in many schools and public institutions there is not the same clean bill of health upon which as a rule, they pride themselves, and in seeking the cause, for the difference attention has been directed to the bread, which in many cases is the main constituent of the dietary of these places.

Although ostensibly only one kind of flour is being sold by the miller, and that of a standard fixed by the Government, there is no doubt that the bread served out to customers in different parts of the metropolis and elsewhere varies to a considerable degree. That in itself is a matter which calls for explanation. There are places where bread can be obtained quite palatable in every way; there are others where it is almost unpalatable. To the well-to-do this is hardly of importance, seeing how numerous are the substitutes which can be obtained. It is, however, vastly different where the poor and where children are concerned, for the provision of substitutes is no easy matter.

The following letter has been received:—

The Children's Aid Committee, 50, South Molton Street, London, W. June 26th, 1917.

Dear Mrs. Capell,—You are kind to the Children's Aid Committee. We were so pleased to see a parcel from Hongkong this morning, and we did not expect such a large supply of lovely things. There were such very pretty frocks, such nice sleeping suits, and we cannot thank you and your friends enough for your continued interest. The little frocks arrived at a most opportune moment, because we have had some very hot weather lately, and that means that we have been inundated with requests for cool clothes, and I am sure the very pretty embroidered dresses will commend themselves to the kind hostesses of our children. They always like to have something nice for Sundays. Thank you all so very much.

Yours truly,
MARGARET DOUGLAS.
Hon. Secretary.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

Death of Major Collins, D.S.O.

The Times, in recording the death of Major Percy Robert Murdoch Collins, D.S.O., R.G.A., says:—He was the youngest son of Mr. Henry M. Collins, late general manager in Australasia of Reuter's, and now of the British Empire Club, 12, St. James's Square, S. W., and was born in Melbourne in 1891, and came as a lad to England, where he was educated at his uncle's (Mr. Hawtry's) school, Westgate-on-Sea, and at Cheltenham College. He passed into Woolwich in 1908, and gained his commission in the R.G.A. in 1910, in which year he played in the winning football team against Sandhurst. After serving for three years at Hongkong and during the native disturbances at Canton he was ordered to England soon after the outbreak of war, and then joined the heavy siege battery, with which he went to the front in May, 1915. He was appointed to the command 10 months ago and continued to hold it until he fell on June 25th. He was mentioned in despatches at the New Year and was awarded the D.S.O. on the occasion of the King's Birthday last month. Major Collins leaves a widow.

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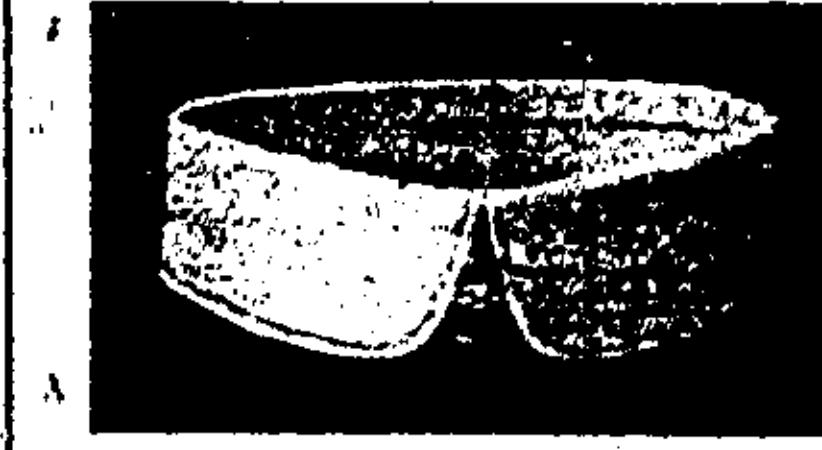
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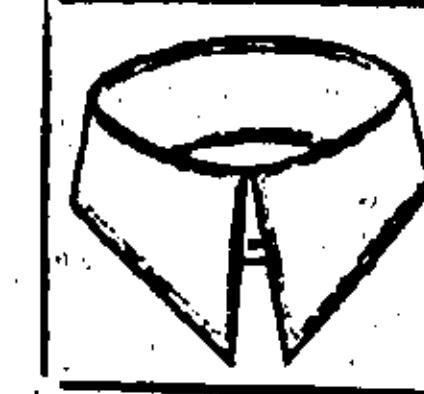


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Baritone.

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Love's Garden of Roses.

Contralto.

2579 { Until.
The Garden of Your Heart.

Tenor.

2365 { The Somersel Farmer.
Bashful Tom.

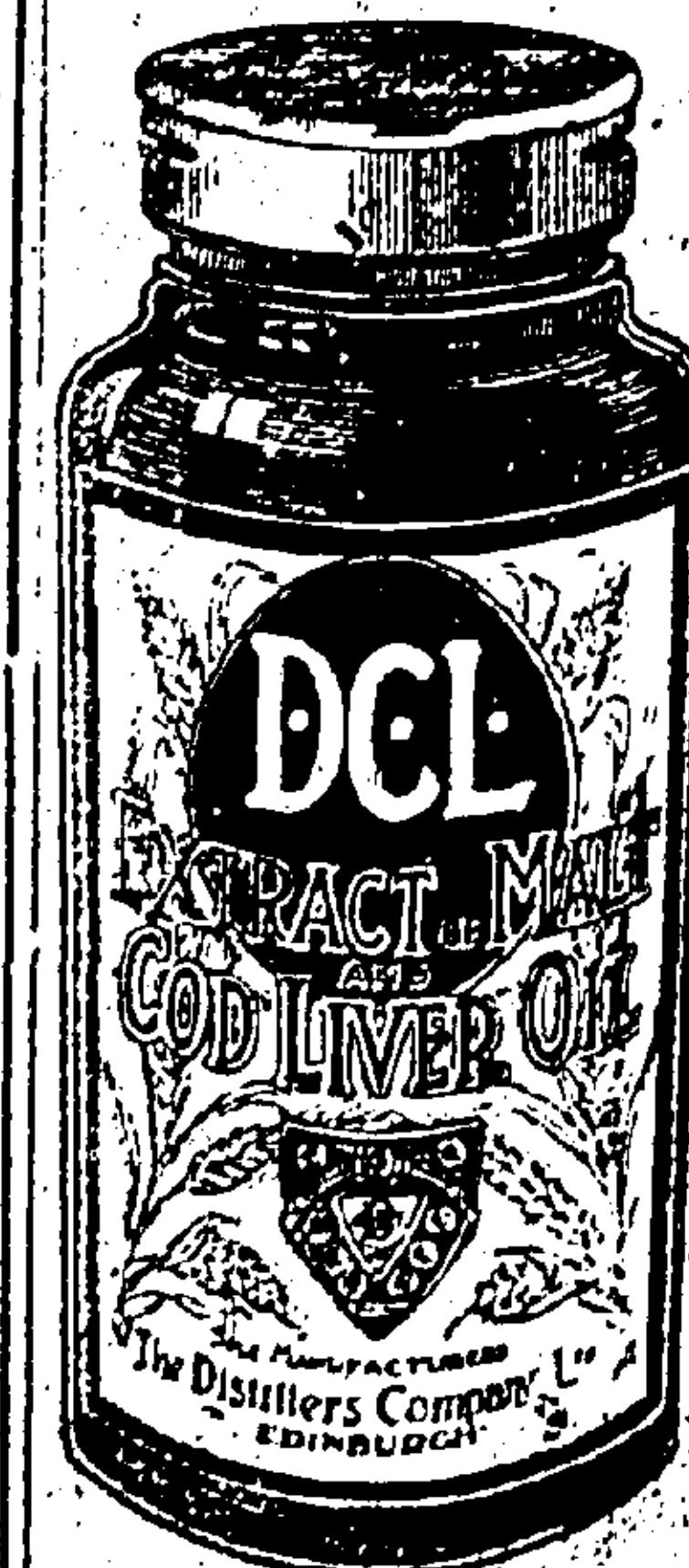
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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Kee-lung, Sh'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu & Yokohama,...	Capt. Noma	T. 12,500 (Sept. at noon)
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Shinaba Maru	MON, 8th
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Capt. Higo	T. 12,500 (Oct. at noon)
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Benten Maru	THURSDAY,
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Capt. Yamamoto	T. 8,000 (30th Aug. at noon)
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Kikuno Maru	MON, 3rd
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Capt. Cope	T. 16,000 (Sept. at 11 a.m.)
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Hirano Maru	SATUR, 15th
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Capt. Fraser	T. 16,000 (Sept. at 11 a.m.)
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Fushimi Maru	SATUR, 15th
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Capt. Iriyama	T. 21,000 (Sept. at 11 a.m.)
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Nikko Maru	FRI, 14th
MOJI and Kobe ...	Penang Maru	SATURDAY,
MOJI and Kobe ...	Capt. Kushibiki	T. 10,000 (1st Sept.)
MOJI and Kobe ...	Totomi Maru	SATURDAY,
MOJI and Kobe ...	Capt. Kamada	T. 8,000 (8th Sept.)

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These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHES & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

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HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 29th AUGUST, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

THURSDAY, 30th AUGUST, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, Sundays, at 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN".

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

There will be no sailings on Sunday from Macao at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m.

The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at this Head Police Station for permits.

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FARES AS USUAL.

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Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via Japan	China	R. M. S. S.	5 Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	7 Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Ecuador	P. M. S. S.	12 Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Vondel	J.C.J. L.	12 Sept.
Victoria B.C., & Japan	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	12 Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Arakan	J.C.J. L.	16 Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Peraia M.	T. K. K.	22 Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Koningin	J.C.J. L.	26 Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	der N.	N. Y. K.	8 Oct.
Victoria, B.C., & Japan	Insas M.	P. M. S. S.	10 Oct.
San Francisco via Japan	Colombia	J.C.J. L.	10 Oct.
San Francisco via Japan	Ophir	T. K. K.	10 Nov.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	J.C.J. L.	15 Oct.
San Francisco via Japan	Ti sondari	J.C.J. L.	17 Nov.
San Francisco via Japan	Bintang	P. M. S. S.	7 Nov.
San Francisco via Japan	Venezuela	J.C.J. L.	16 Dec.
San Francisco via Japan	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	29 Aug.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	29 Aug.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	30 Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Benten M.	N. Y. K.	30 Aug.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	30 Aug.
Amoy, Shanghai and Kobe	Tjitaroem	J.C.J. L.	31 Aug.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tean	B. & S.	31 Aug.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	1 Sept.
Moji and Kobe	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	1 Sept.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	2 Sept.
Haiphong via Hoihow	Loksang	J. M. Co.	2 Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	3 Sept.
Shanghai	Sunning	D. L. Co.	4 Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haibong	D. L. Co.	5 Sept.
Shanghai	Wingsang	D. L. Co.	5 Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	7 Sept.
Moji and Kobe	Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	8 Sept.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	8 Sept.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikkii M.	N. Y. K.	14 Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	15 Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Fushimi M.	J.C.J. L.	28 Sept.
Kobe	Tjimanock	J.C.J. L.	30 Sept.
Kobe	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	

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CONSIGNEES

NOTICE

TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

MOSCOW CONFERENCE SPEECHES.

London, Aug. 28.
Reuter's correspondent at Moscow states that M. Tchekhov, President of the All-Russian Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, followed General Korniloff in a speech at the Conference. He chiefly demanded internal reforms. His reference to Army reform was vague—he merely asked that the powers of Commanders and Committees should be defined, and urged that all nationalities in Russia should decide their own destiny after agreement with the Constituent Assembly.

PREPARING TO RETREAT?

London, August 28.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the Telegraph announces that the Germans are everywhere fortifying the northern frontier of Belgium, near the head of the Scheldt. It is estimated that there are fifty thousand reserves at Antwerp.

PROPERTY SALE.

Forty Dollars a Foot Realised.

There was a large company at Mr. G.P. Lammer's auction room yesterday afternoon, when the sale took place of the leasehold property and land, known as No. 269, Des Voeux Road Central. The lease of 999 years dates from January, 1901, whilst the annual Crown rent payable is \$20. The area of the land is 1,120 square feet. Mr. H.A. Lammer conducted the sale and bidding started at \$26,000. Bidding was very brisk and the price offered rose by \$1,000 bids up to \$40,000. One hundred dollar bids were then accepted, and eventually the high price of \$44,500 was reached before the property was knocked down to the Shanghai Fire and Marine Insurance Company. We think that this must be a record price for land and property of this description in the Colony, as it works out at \$40 per foot.

CANTON AFFAIRS.

Provincial Assembly Elects New Governor.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of August 28 as follows.

After the Civil Governor's secret departure, the Tuchun, in order to meet all emergencies, ordered all the guards and the patrolling forces to fix bayonets and to arrest anyone acting suspiciously.

Most of the officials in the Civil Governor's office have tendered this resignation but the Tuchun requests them to remain. However, a number left for Hongkong to-day, along with their families.

In view of the difference of opinion between the Tuchun and the Civil Governor, who, before his departure, handed over the command of 20 battalions of King Wu's troops to Chan King-ming (a member of Dr. Sun's party) the excitement of the inhabitants has turned into alarm, and not only the people but many officials have removed their families away from the city.

The Provincial Assembly has protested against the Tuchun's official communication which says that the appointment of a new Civil Governor should be decided by the Acting President whom Kwangtung has already recognised, its "independence" being only against the Cabinet, and has elected Wu Hon-man (a former Tutchun of Canton) as Civil Governor by votes 55 against 8. This result was immediately communicated to the Tuchun and Luk Wing-ting. A great many members left the Hall before the voting took place.

It is reported that the Provincial Assembly has sent an official letter to Wu Hon-man, requesting him to accept the Civil Governor's post without awaiting the decision of the Tuchun and Luk Wing-ting.

Refuge During Air Raids.
Dover Corporation is arranging with residents in main streets to show conspicuous notices that the public may enter their premises in case of day-light air raids.

DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.

Feuds of the Austrian Nationalities.

Berne, June 23.—The present situation in Austria-Hungary is not, as many English people seem to imagine, a sudden crisis, but a state of affairs as old as Austria, and the cause is that the Empire has been established and maintained on a policy of violence exercised by the German-speaking and Magyar population with regard to all other nationalities. The Poles, who hold the balance of power, have asserted themselves to an unexpected extent, demanding Polish independence and refusing to support Olam Marinius, whose resignation was caused by the Polish party. It is not surprising that those who are well acquainted with Austria-Hungary should say that Austria has forfeited the right to exist and that European peace can never be secured unless she is abolished as a State.

The pitch which matters had reached before Olam Marinius resigned is shown by the fact that at the plenary sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on Friday Faithfull in conducting the prosecution against Mr. J. W. P. Thorley, who was undefended, on a charge of obtaining the sum of \$10 by false pretences, which charge the learned Magistrate found to be unwarranted.

I do not know, nor do I hold any brief for the man Thorley, but it is not fair, nor is it the function of the prosecuting attorney, in a criminal charge, to be a defendant and ask questions that are entirely irrelevant to the issue, questions which do not and cannot assist in establishing the charge before the Court. Nor is it the function of the prosecuting attorney to make audible side remarks of offence and prejudice, or express his own opinion, entirely unsupported by evidence, of the defendant's character. I am not surprised that the learned Magistrate's views were, to use Mr. Faithfull's own word, "hostile" to those of Mr. Faithfull, nor am I surprised that the most improper question as to whether Thorley had been convicted was disallowed. Unless a prisoner has attacked the witnesses for the prosecution such a question can never be asked, and if Mr. Faithfull has, as he states, asked it many times when practising in London—and I quite believe him—I am sure the question has never been allowed. Mr. Faithfull seems to have overlooked the fact that he was not in a civil Court in this case.

Complainants may, of course, employ their own solicitors to prosecute, but a Magistrate will have to exercise caution if solicitors do not remember that when they get into Court they are representing the Crown and should conduct their case accordingly; otherwise all such cases will have to be conducted by the Crown Solicitor, the Assistant Crown Solicitor or the Police, who it may be know their duty and are at least fair.

Yours etc.
PAUL HODGSON.
Hongkong, Aug. 29, 1917.

THE LATE GERMAN BANK.

Sir—I notice in your issue of last night, that you say the German coat-of-arms has entirely disappeared from the above premises. This, I am sorry to say, is not the case—at least two of these emblems of "high civilisation" were still on the top verandah of the building, east and west sides, this morning.

It is wonderful how hard it is to really eradicate German influence once it has got a hold.

Referring to your suggestion as to selling these iron monstrosities by auction on "Our Day," the only use a purchaser could possibly make of them would be as a boot-scraper at one's front door.

Yours etc.
BOY SOIR.

Hongkong Aug. 29, 1917.

Pig Iron.

No. 1, Hongkong V.A.D.
The monthly lecture and drill will take place at the Military Hospital, Bowen Road, next Friday, 31st inst. at 10.15 a.m.—W. Wilkinson, Acting Adjutant and Hon. Sec.

A BIG "BLOW."

Typhoon Passes Over Shanghai.

For the first time, it is believed, the centre of a typhoon has passed directly over Shanghai and that, although the gradients were remarkably steep, it had not developed dangerous force in a fortunate circumstance that has saved the shipping in port and the city itself from great destruction. Fortunately, the typhoon landed considerably to the south, at Hangchow, and its journey overland robbed it of what force it originally may have possessed so that, when it struck Shanghai, the squalls were not of sufficient intensity to do much damage.

Although the exact centre passed somewhere between Shanghai and the Saddles, it was sufficiently close for all the phenomena of the passage of the centre to be felt. The wind had been blowing steadily from the North-east for the whole of the morning and early afternoon of the 20th with the glass falling alarmingly until, at 4 p.m. the squalls, which had been increasing in intensity, suddenly ceased and it fell dead calm. The glass stopped falling and presently showed signs of rising until, shortly before six p.m., the wind came away again with its old force, lightly modified, from the opposite quadrant, South-west, eventually changing to West. This caused serious alarm to the small craft which had taken refuge under the Footing shore of the river and now found themselves on a lee shore, but after the first burst of squalls, it began to take off and rapidly lessened as the disturbance moved away toward the Yellow Sea. Had it been otherwise, with their sheltered position transformed into a most exposed one, the small craft would have suffered greatly and the devastation would have been even greater than in the blow of July, 1915, when so many were lost or damaged.

The typhoon gun was fired at 7 a.m. on the morning of the 20th and as there appeared every indication that a typhoon of unusual severity was sweeping down on Shanghai, every precaution for safety was taken. The passage of the centre so close to the city, however, and the changing of the wind to the opposite quarter would have rendered all these precautions nugatory had the typhoon not lost most of its force in the journey overland. Add to this the fact that it came one day after the highest high-water of the spring tides, and it will be seen that Shanghai also escaped by a narrow margin a serious flooding.

The first indication given was of a depression East of the Philippines, on August 15, moving N.W. On the 16th it was N.E. of Luzon, travelling in the same direction and on the following day was passing through the Balingtan Channel. After this it seems to have pursued a more Northerly course, for at 8.45 a.m. on August 19 it was reported as being in the centre of the Formosa Channel. On the 20th reports followed each other rapidly. At 9 a.m. it was reported S.E. of Wenchow, moving N.N.W., at noon it was East of the Hiehshans and at 5 p.m. N.E. of the Hiehshans, still moving N.N.W.

The centre was of an oblong shape with its main axis lying in a North-easterly direction so that, while one end of the centre was at Hangchow, the other was nearly at the Saddles and Shanghai was therefore able to experience the true cyclonic wind circulation of the centre.

After passing it moved away up the Yellow Sea and, reverting more to the North was reported, on August 21, to be moving toward the Gulf of Pechili.

The weather outside was extremely bad and vessels arriving shortly before the typhoon passed, reported very heavy Easterly winds at the mouth of the Yangtze with mountainous seas—Shipping and Engineering.

Smartest Fire Station.
The challenge cup given by Sir Ed. Smith, J.P., L.O.C., to the London Fire Brigade for the smartest turn-out, had been won by Euston, that station's normal time, after deducting the handicap allowance (4 sec.), being 9.73 sec.

BRITISH CLOSING ON LENS.

Prussian Grenadiers in a Tight Corner.

War Correspondents' Headquarters, June 23.—The Canadian patrols are working forward on the southern side of Lens, and forcing back the enemy's rearguards by sharp skirmishes preceded by heavy gun fire on the German strong points and wired emplacements where their machine-guns are hidden.

Two hours after midnight last night, when a full moon flooded all the country-side with pale light beneath which the shadows of buildings and trees were ink-black, a sudden dash was made by our troops upon some curved trenches to the right of Leavette village—just a huddle of ruins—on the south side of the Lens Canal.

In the middle of these trenches, behind rags and tatters of barbed wire, an enemy machine-guns spattered out bullets in spasms of hate—I have heard these internal machines tapping through a quiet night in Lens like demon undertakers nailing down coffin lids—and a Canadian patrol had to side-slip to get out of its field of fire.

Their comrades smashed their way into the trenches on the left and the right, bombing up to their centre. The position was held by a small body of Prussian Grenadiers, some of whom fled to the dark ends of their dug-outs and had to be bombed out. It was fear, not courage, which made them resist capture, the terror that comes in the night with a glint of moonlight on steel and hostile faces at dug-out entries and foreign voices shouting harshly bits of French flung up by bursting hand grenades.

He would be a brave man not to baffle at such a sudden uproar tumbling into one's ditch in the small hours, when vitality is low and frightful apprehensions lurk in the shadow world of night. More than 20 Prussians and one of their officers stumbled back as prisoners, and it is likely that the Canadians have buried other men up from the tunnelled rooms. Avion is not likely to remain in German hands much longer, for this Canadian advance last night is pointed like an arrow at the centre of the curved bow, which is the shape of that suburb of Lens, a seeping round in a crescent with the canal dividing it from the city itself. On the south side Avion spreads out like an open fan with straight streets as its ribs. Every house in every street is but an empty shell cracked by gun fire, but it is crawling with machine-guns as thick as blackberries in a dirty London basement, to judge from a map I have covered with black dots to show their positions.

Perhaps by this time some of them have gone back into Lens itself, on the safe side of the mine crater, which have been blown in the roadways to check pursuit. Last night, before the moon was up, I saw another kind of play, and it was much more amusing. It was not far from the scene of war—near enough for 12-inch shells to pound the players to pieces and make a mess in the audience if fate had been unkind. The laughter that rose in gusts from 800 officers and men made such an interruption seem impossible, though the ugly thought was expressed aloud to me by an officer at my side, "That Shanghai also escaped by a narrow margin a serious flooding."

Time has made us hard, and as our army has accomplished the unbelievable, so will our people endure suffering and need a little longer rather than agree to a premature peace to advantage Lloyd George."

GERMAN ANGER AT MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

"A Good Peace is Now Made Impossible."

Amsterdam, July 1.—Mr. Lloyd George's Glasgow speech is given great prominence in Saturday's German papers.

The Krupp organ, the *Deutsche Zeitung*, always violent, declares that the speech contains nothing new, but that it is an indication once more that England needs peace. "Our U boats will," it says, "give him the best answer." As Lloyd George knows, it goes on to declare, "our U boats stick fast in England's throat, and no boasting and statistics will get rid of the fact. England has passed its military zenith."

The *Cologne Volkszeitung* says:—"Lloyd George knows Germany is ready for peace, and, therefore, the responsibility for the continuation of this murderous war rests with England. Lloyd George also knows that the Central Powers cannot accept the peace conditions he speaks of unless they wish to sign their own death sentences. What Lloyd George demands is peace which only a complete victor can insist on. No country at war with England can accept his conditions without loudly declaring to its own people that it is defeated, and that England has triumphed over her adversary. If Mesopotamia and Armenia are taken from Turkey, it immediately falls into ruins. If German colonies are not returned to us then our position in the world is destroyed. If England insists on the principle of self-government of nationalities, that means the downfall of Austria-Hungary. Without England's triumph there is no peace for Lloyd George. If there is anything which steals the German courage, makes German hearts iron-hard, and rouses the strength of resistance to the highest degree, then it is English peace conditions. England is carrying on war in order to annihilate Germany. But England will bite granite, and the rest will be seen to by our U boats."

Included amongst the German and Austrian property confiscated by the Chinese Government since the declaration of war are 15 ships of various sizes aggregating a total tonnage of 38,000 tons. Concerning these vessels an almost unbelievable report has been circulated. It is to the following effect. A few days ago the Minister of the Interior sent a confidential friend of his in Kobe to China to consult the Chinese Minister of Communications, Mr. Tsao Julin, with the object of purchasing the enemy vessels that have been confiscated by the Chinese Government. Owing to the strengthened financial condition of the Chinese Government the negotiations have been going on very smoothly, and there is every prospect of the transaction being successfully concluded. The total price to be paid for the fifteen ships with a total tonnage of 36,000 tons is \$8,000,000, which means that each ton is going to be sold only for \$250. These ships have to undergo certain repairs before they can be put to use, but whatever the expenses connected with the repairs, the price named must be considered exceptionally cheap, because at present ordinary merchantmen cannot be bought for \$800 per ton, which was the price ruling some months ago. Now there is such a dearth of steel and iron, on account of the ban on their export placed on them by the United States Government since the declaration of war, that shipbuilders will not accept orders no matter whatever price is offered to them. It will therefore be a great commercial triumph if the present negotiations can prove successful, because apart from the monetary profit the transaction will bring to Japanese merchants, the ships will help to enlarge Japan's mercantile marine and increase her overseas trade."

Regarding the above report, the Chinese Government has notified the foreign Ministers to the effect that unless with the consent of the Central Government no arrangements, whether already made or about to be made, regarding the sale of German or Austrian ships in Chinese waters, will be considered valid. It was stated in the notification that there are at present 12 enemy ships in China.

Dublin Unemployed.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has consulted the Chief Secretary for Ireland with regard to the case of the unemployed labourers who to the number of 600 paraded the city and marched to the Mansion House. The labourers say they are willing to go to any place in the three kingdoms, but that the labour exchange will not take men of military age.

ENEMY SHIPS IN CHINA.

Rumours of a Cheap Sale.

As a result of China's declaration of war against Germany and Austria, various kinds of enemy property such as merchant vessels, etc., have been confiscated by the Government in accordance with International Law. A great deal of the confiscated property is of military importance and has therefore been taken over either by the Ministry of War or the Ministry of the Navy. Civilian property has so far not yet been touched, and to all intents and purposes, it is not expected that the Government will confiscate it, also. With regard to the enemy ships that have been taken over by the Ministry of the Navy, however, a startling report was recently published in the *Osaka Mainichi*, to the effect that the Chinese naval authorities had received offers from certain Japanese capitalists or official agents to sell to them all enemy vessels at a rate that would be considered ridiculously cheap even in pre-war days. According to the said paper, the vessels aggregating a gross tonnage of 36,000 tons, are to be sold for a total sum of \$8,000,000, which means that each ton is only worth \$250, whereas the market price was over \$800 per ton several months ago and is still higher to-day. The following translation of the report referred to speaks for itself.

"Lloyd George knows Germany is ready for peace, and, therefore, the responsibility for the continuation of this murderous war rests with England. Lloyd George also knows that the Central Powers cannot accept the peace conditions he speaks of unless they wish to sign their own death sentences. What Lloyd George demands is peace which only a complete victor can insist on. No country at war with England can accept his conditions without loudly declaring to its own people that it is defeated, and that England has triumphed over her adversary. If Mesopotamia and Armenia are taken from Turkey, it immediately falls into ruins. If German colonies are not returned to us then our position in the world is destroyed. If England insists on the principle of self-government of nationalities, that means the downfall of Austria-Hungary. Without England's triumph there is no peace for Lloyd George. If there is anything which steals the German courage, makes German hearts iron-hard, and rouses the strength of resistance to the highest degree, then it is English peace conditions. England is carrying on war in order to annihilate Germany. But England will bite granite, and the rest will be seen to by our U boats."

The *Cologne Gazette* regards the speech as a revelation of English deceit. It declares that exhausted Europe is a king who the war goes on, and what England really wants. It says:—"The English Premier openly admits that England is conducting a war of robbery and conquest. So that England may obtain a couple of rich countries, the world must continue to bleed. neutrals must continue to hunger and nations be consumed in revolution and battle, so that England may possess the Garden of Eden and the well-governed German colonies. Now we know, Time has made us hard, and as our army has accomplished the unbelievable, so will our people endure suffering and need a little longer rather than agree to a premature peace to advantage Lloyd George."

Two "Ladies" in the Piece.

There was a little beauty in silk stockings with the neatest ankle and the sunniest of golden hair on this stage behind the lines. Looking at this figure in a dainty hook with a white petticoat, the tender heart of man—less tender when he goes out with a bayonet—could not see a more charming little bit of Dresden china than this young soldier boy of a London Regiment, who dances in high-heeled shoes like Cinders of the fairy tale.

There was another "lady" in the piece, who played the part of a tragedy queen so perfectly that one laughed till one's eyes were wet at the preposterous mimicry. Philip Gibbs in the *Daily Chronicle*.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

South Africa's Great Future in Cotton.

The need for increasing the supplies of cotton within the Empire is therefore urgent. No doubt the more tropical parts of the Empire, such as India, Egypt, East and West Africa, and the West Indies, afford at first sight the most promising fields for development of the cotton industry, but as we have had occasion to show in our Second and Third Interim Reports, there is far greater opportunity in Australia and the Union of South Africa than is generally known.

—Dominions' Royal Commission Report. After gold, agriculture! Indeed, the South African agricultural enthusiast will tell you that the real, permanent backbone of the subcontinent is agriculture. And, looking ahead and well into the future, he is perfectly justified in his assertion. South Africa is capable of producing most agricultural products known to the world, and has already built up for herself a position of importance in that direction. But there are certain products, the availability of which for cultivation in South Africa is as yet but dimly appreciated, and foremost among them is cotton. One thought of Lincolnshire's huge industry as the principal centre of activity suffices to convince as to the immense market for the commodity, and this being the case, the sooner a wider understanding is reached of South Africa's ability and advantages as a field for a large cotton productive industry by grower and capitalist, the better for them and for the country. As matters stand today, cotton is in no sense an experimental crop. That stage is past, and the South African product is a proved success, both in the country and in the home markets. The most favourable results have been secured in the warmer parts of the Transvaal, Natal, Eastern Province, Transkei, Zululand, and Swaziland, but in the Union itself the principal centre is the Rustenburg district. Here there is no misconception as to the future. That farmers in this area are fully alive to the remunerative return from cotton growing is abundantly testified to by the wholesale manner in which it is being taken up. Even farmers and settlers with comparatively small holdings are concentrating their efforts on cotton production, and are reaping returns beside which those from tobacco and maize are completely dwarfed. This is no idle statement. It is confirmed by the Government cotton expert, who adduced facts and figures to testify that during the past season the area for culture had been increased by 500 to 600 per cent, and it is anticipated this increase will be maintained during the next season. It is the Rustenburg and Zoutpansberg areas something like 6,000 acres are devoted to the cultivation of cotton. In the Zoutpansberg district—comparatively a new entrant into the field—while last season there were only some 100 acres under cultivation, this season the number had been increased to over 2,000, and no fewer than 200 farmers have decided to try their hand at cotton cultivation. According to the same authority, last season there was produced within the Union 500,000 lbs. of seed cotton, and it is anticipated that the present crop will reach 3,000,000 lbs., giving 1,000,000 lbs. of lint. The variety of cotton largely grown belongs to the type known as American Upland, and it is important to note at the outset that the South African product, as a rule, realises from £d. to 1d. more per pound on the Manchester market than the best American Upland. Taking the average yield per acre as up to 500 lbs. of lint, and estimating on a selling price of 8d. per lb.—as a matter of fact, a shilling and over is nearer the correct figure—a total value of £12 10s. per acre is obtained. Cultivating and harvesting run to about £2 to £3 per acre and the average clear profit for all seasons would give us £7 to £8 per acre. A financial result on that scale quite out classes maize. But this is by no means all. A by-product of cotton is an important stock food, invaluable for the fattening of stock and for dairy pur-

poses. The means that, apart from, an extensive Transvaal industry in cotton cultivation, there is ready at hand a valuable product which would prove a cheap foodstuff for use on Transvaal ranches, for to digress for one moment, there is no prophecy more capable of material realisation than that one day on the not too far distant future Johannesburg will have become a second Chicago. Even to-day, the cattle-raising industry is rapidly assuming large proportions in the Union, so that the market for this by-product of cotton culture is assured. Thus from the by-product alone the farmer would derive an income sufficient to reward himself for the whole of his expenditure in cultivation, and to calculate his sales of lint as pure profit. Cotton growers in South Africa are also fortunate in having at their doorstep a shipping organisation which not merely carries their produce rapidly to market under conditions making for delivery in best condition, but one which actively encourages production. As Dr. William McDonald, the well-known South African agricultural expert, reminds us, the year before the outbreak of war the chairman of the Union Castle Company, Sir Owen Phillips, K.C.M.G., M.P., stated that in order to assist the efforts of those who were endeavouring to establish cotton growing in any part of South Africa, where the soil and conditions were suitable, he would arrange for the free conveyance of the first 2,000 tons of cotton grown in South Africa and shipped from any Union port to the United Kingdom. In other words, the cotton growers of South Africa would be able to ship free of charge 8,000 bales of an approximate value of £100,000. We know Sir Owen too well to take it otherwise than that so soon as shipping facilities allow he will do his utmost in the direction of assisting growers in the Union to market their cotton—to give them effective help at the very time they most need it to ensure reaping the best advantage at the sales. What the Union Castle Line has accomplished for first South African maize, and more recently, for meat and fruit, it may be assumed that the same relative assistance will be extended in the case of cotton. Looking at the position in the light of the few simple facts already stated, there is impossible to arrive at any other conclusion than that conditions all round favour cotton growing in South Africa—in any district where there is an annual rainfall of 15 inches or over—and that once embarked on the enterprise, the farmer and the capitalist have their returns secured for them, and their sales turned into clear profits by the commercial utilisation of by-products. Finally, it is not to be lost sight of that the manufacture of oil from cotton seed is also a matter to receive close attention at a time when the production of oil of all descriptions is of world importance. Let it be remembered that annual imports into South Africa of oil made from cotton seed total some 200,000 gallons, valued at nearly £50,000 sterling!

In conclusion, the remarks of the Zoutpansberg Review on the subject of the local cultivation of cotton may well be quoted. Urging the growing of the product in the Zoutpansberg district, the journal adds: "What has been lacking so far is that degree of co-operation which is so vital to the success of new ventures. It is incumbent upon agricultural societies and farmers' associations to move in the matter..... The initiation of a proper system of propaganda would work wonders, and as the market for cotton is virtually limitless, that fear that attaches to over-production should not be the bugbear that invariably haunts the inauguration of a new industry." That is the position—a securer market, and most favourable conditions at the producing end. With intelligent co-operation, and, perhaps, Government groceries, there is no limit to the producing capacities of South Africa in the matter of cotton supply.—The African World.

American Export Contracts. Mr. Sato, the Japanese Ambassador in Washington, reports to the Foreign Office:—"Accord-

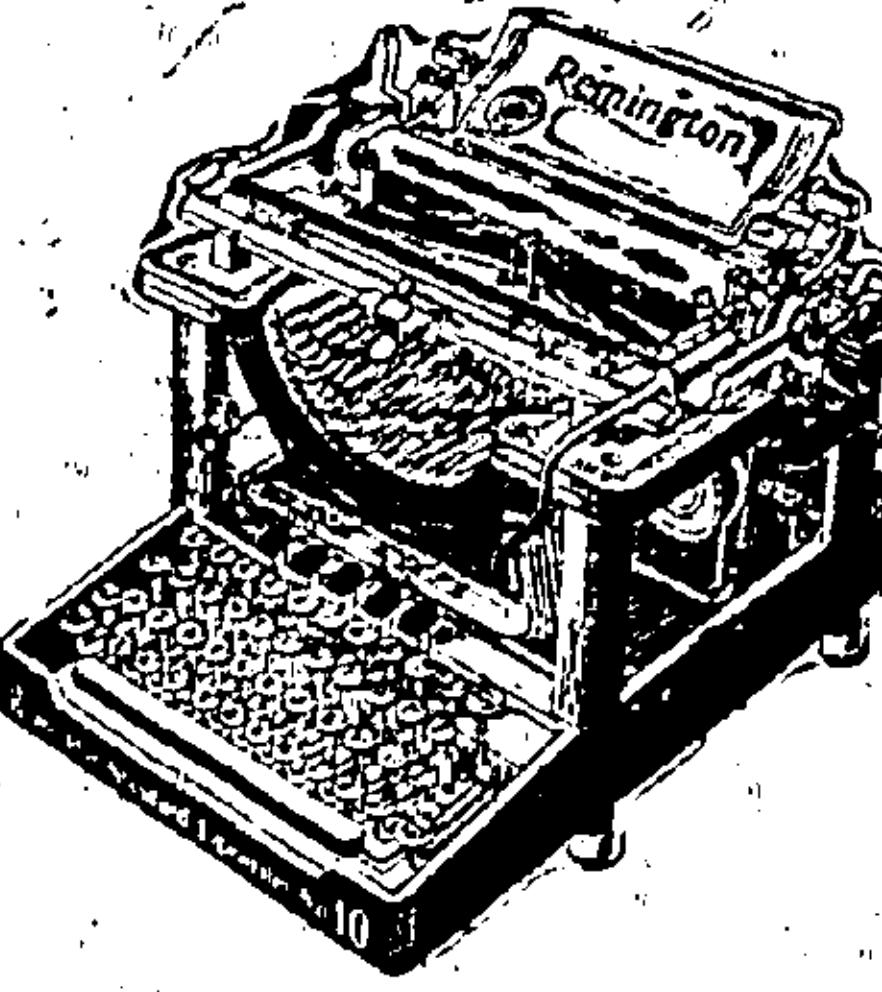
ing to a notification by the U. S. Department of Commerce, the Government may in future requisition more shipping. In such case, there may not be sufficient time for those concerned to make new arrangements. It is, therefore, advisable for exporters to stipulate in their contracts that shipment is subject to the tonnage available. If it is necessary to secure special export permits, exporters should see to it that the execution of contracts is understood to be conditional upon such permission being obtained, with the object of avoiding the complications that might otherwise occur."

As a result of the war's interference with Germany in South China there has been great increase in the amount of American soap imported into all the South Asia ports. The change in the trade has also stimulated the local production of soap in practically all of the South Asia countries. Japanese soap products have again commenced to come into the market more freely. In the Philippines a local coconut-oil company has placed on the market a very satisfactory laundry soap of which it reports large sales, and it is also placing a cheap grade of toilet soap on sale in the islands. The largest increase in sales of soap to China, however, has been on the part of Hongkong, and has consisted chiefly of the product of a local soap factory which succeeds to the business of one owned and operated by German interests before the war. Much of its raw material comes from the United States, the oils, however, coming mostly from China itself and Java and Ceylon. The cost of its raw material is about 20 per cent. over pre-war figures, while the price of output has advanced in greater degree.

Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd. Sir John Brunner, Bart., presided over the ordinary general meeting of Brunner, Mond and Co., Ltd., which was held recently at the Exchange Station Hotel, Liverpool. The Chairman said last year for the first time he omitted to carry the meeting through the profit and loss account and balance sheet figures, and he gave as a reason that a man in his position was not at liberty to talk at large, and he proposed to follow that rule on the present occasion. They had carried forward from the profit and loss account a much larger sum, £216,000, against £120,000 last year. The difference between those two amounts would more than amply suffice for the amount of excess profits. The figures of their profit and loss account and of their balance sheet had been arrived at by studying the matter in a conservative spirit. They would see in the balance sheet in the profit and loss account a war expenditure of £23,000. It was the third time that war expenditure had appeared in their profit and loss account, and the total of the three sums was £105,000. There would be another figure to add next year, and he hoped that was going to be the last. They held themselves at liberty to charge the war expenditure not against their profit and loss account, but to their reserve fund, which was

THE MERITS
OF THE
REMINGTON
TYPEWRITER

OPEN BOOK



The Machine itself is like an Open Book.

SEE HOW WELL BUILT IT IS;

SEE HOW SIMPLE IT IS;

NO TANGLE OF INTRICATE MECHANISM;

NO DUST OR DIRT POCKETS;

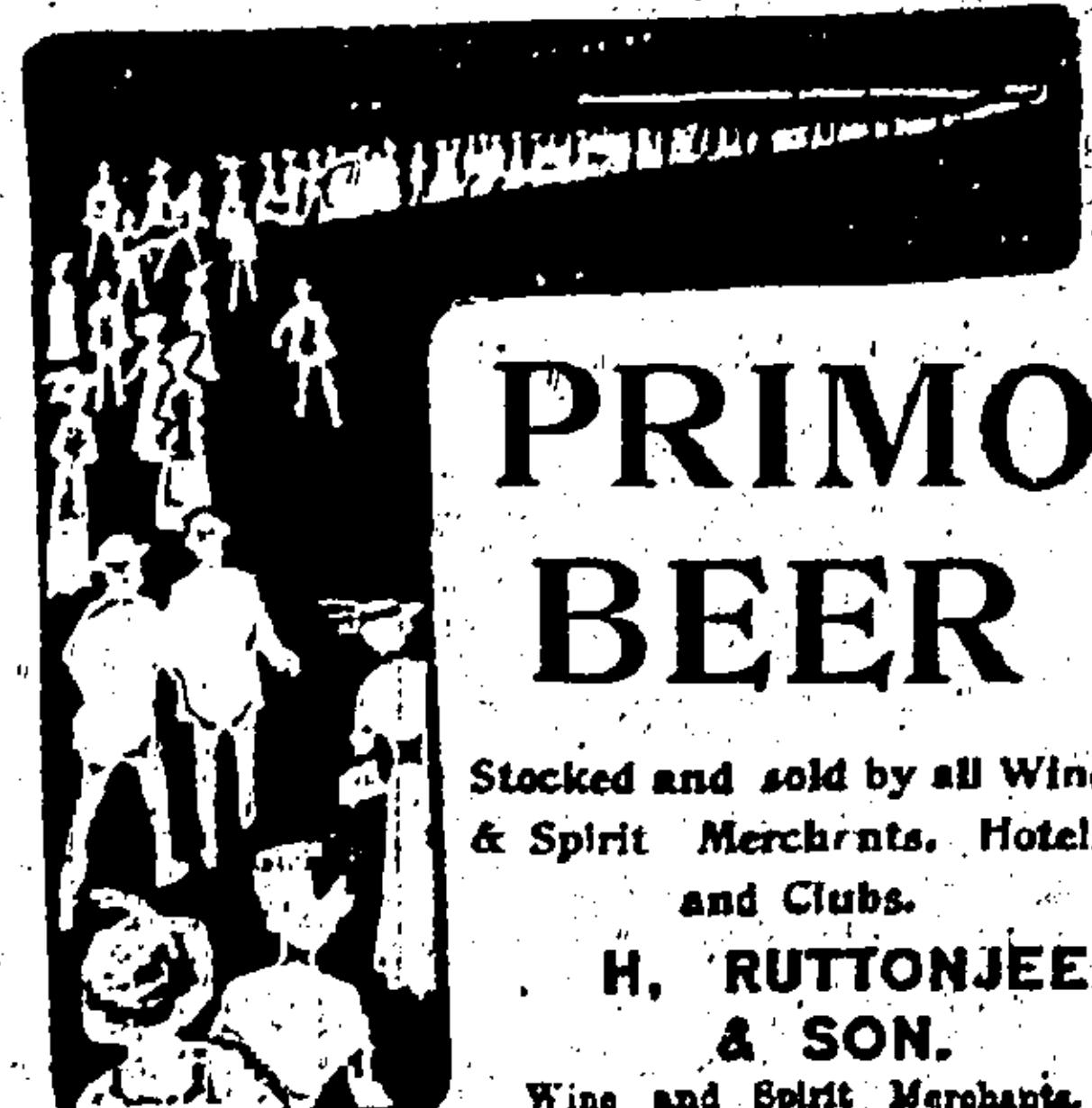
A MASTERPIECE OF CONSTRUCTION;

A MASTERPIECE OF DESIGN.

MUSTARD & CO.

Sole Agents.

VISITING THE HOME OF



Stocked and sold by all Wine & Spirit Merchants, Hotels and Clubs.
H. RUTTONJEE & SON.
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks sa. \$80

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons n. \$820

North Chinas n. t. 140

Unions n. \$800

Yangtzes n. ex 73 \$19

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires n. \$133

H. K. Fires n. \$300

SHIPPING.

Douglas sa. \$81

Steamboats sa. \$75

Indos (Def.) sa. \$89

Indos (Pref.) sa. \$35

Shells b. 108/6

Ferries n. \$29

REFINERIES.

Sugars sa. \$92

Malabons n. \$29

MINING.

Kailans b. 40/-

Langkats s. t. 14

Raubs s. \$2.60

Tronches n. 25/6

Urals n. 32/-

Oriental Cons. b. 28/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves sa. \$75

Kowloon Docks sa. \$134

Shai Docks n. t. 78

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals sa. \$88

H. K. Hotels b. \$974

Land Invest. b. \$85

H'pueys Est. b. \$6

K'loon Lands n. \$83

Shai Lands n. t. 76

West Points b. \$72

Reclaimations n. \$115

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. t. 160

Kung Yiks n. t. 16

Shai Cottons a. t. 128

Yangtszepoos s. t. 5.75

Oriental s. t. 42

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos n. \$61

China Light & P. n. \$4.50

Providents b. & sa. \$714

Dairy Farms n. \$23

Green Islands b. \$7

H. K. Electrics n. \$4814

H. K. Ice Co. n. \$149

Ropes n. \$26

Steel Foundries b. \$104

Trams, Low Level sa. \$6

Trams, Peak, old s. \$9

Trams, Peak, new n. cts. 30

Laundries b. \$3

U. Waterboats n. \$13

Watsons ss. \$5

Wm. Powells s. \$6.50

Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO ROOM WEDNESDAY AUGUST 29, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers, "Princes Building, Tel. address: Broker.

NOTICES.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE, 行銀業實法中

Capital (1/4 Paid up) ... Francs 45,000,000
(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors Andre Berthelot, General Manager A. J. Perrotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS: LOUIS STABBE, Chief Manager.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for all periods, rates which will be quoted on application.

M. ROUET DE JOURNE, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352

5, Chater Road, Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

	EVENT 10 MIN.	EVENT
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“COMMANDER”



Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received

instructions from Mr. Lah

Van Kee to sell by Public

Auction on

THURSDAY & FRIDAY

the 30th & 31st August, 1917,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell

Street,

A Valuable Collection of Anti-

que China and Curios from

Sung to Ming Dynasties and

Kanghi to Tewkwoong Periods.

Comprising:

Sang-de-boeuf vases, White

Goddess of Mercy (Ming).

Fine crystal vases & snuff

bottles.

Green & red jade ornaments.

Five coloured, three coloured

blue & white vases, plates,

bowls, figures etc.

Soochow redwood screens

inlaid with famille rose plaques,

Five coloured lacquer screens,

porcelain pictures.

Also

A few pieces of finely carved

Soochow Redwood.

Catalogues will be issued.

On view from Wednesday,

the 29th, Inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS
1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater,
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 13th February, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

NOTICES.

MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA.
Trained male Massagist.
Formerly of Tokio Military Hospital.
WILL VISIT PATIENTS RESIDENCES
IF PREFERRED
NO. 202, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

ASAHI BEER.



POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undeclared articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly or wholly of gold; All manufacturers of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mail will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAIIS OUTWARD.

Tai Po.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Chung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Shataukot, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Autum, Ping Shan, Sze Kung, Sze Kung and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshu and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 3 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Hongkong.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Namtan and Sammel.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamchun.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 8.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shek Ki.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kongnmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kunghuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kaukong.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. Reuter Brockelmann & Co., F.A.B. Brockelmann, E. R. Fuhrmann, Heinrich Heyn and the Estate of E. C. L. Reuter deceased in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

ON

FRIDAY

the 31st day of August, 1917,

at their Auction Rooms, at No. 8.

Des Voeux, Road, Central.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-

HOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Inland Lots Nos. 611, 612, 662 and 663.

Victoria, Hongkong.

In Two Lots.

Lot One consists of the pieces

or parcels of ground registered

in the Land Office as Inland Lots

Nos. 611 and 662 together with

Godown No. 125 Wanchai Road,

situate thereon.

The area of the property com-

prised in Lot One is, 5,500 square

feet. The Crown rent is \$70 per

annum.

The property comprised in Lot

2 has a similar area and is

subject to Crown rent and rates

amount.

Each godown is built of brick

and stone and is three storeys in

height with a large tiled roof

containing an attic storey. Each

Inland Lot is held for an unex-

pired residue amounting to \$40

years or thereabouts of the term

created by the Crown Lease

thereof.

Particulars and Conditions of

Sale may be had from:—

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER,

DEACON & HARSTON,

1 Des Voeux Road Central,

Solicitors for the Liquidator,

or from

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,

the Auctioneers.

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1917.

WEATHER REPORT.

WEATHER REPORT.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

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FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.

Forecast.

Westerly or variable winds moderate force.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock

2 Formosa Channel

3 South coast of China between N.E. and Lamock

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan

5 China Coast Meteorological Register.

August 29, 8 a.m.

Station.

Hour.

Barometer.

Temperature.

Humidity.

Wind Direction.

Wind Force.

Weather.

Vostock 6a

Nemuro 5a

Hakodate

Tokio

Kochi

Nagasaki

Kagima

Oshima

Naha

Ishigaki

Bonin Is.

W'haiwan 6c

Hanlow

Iching

Chingha

Shanghai 29.80

72 98 nw